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LNS

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NOTES FROM THE STAFF

As has been the case for the last several
months, we're working short-staffed on this packet.
Because enough money hasn't come into LNS to
cover our salaries (\$40 a week per person), we've
begun taking turns working at full time jobs out-
side the office. Those of us who work at these jobs
then bring back our paychecks and divide the money
among all of us and our bills. It makes our work
a lot harder when all of us aren't here. We can't
cover everything we want to or devote as much
time as is needed on certain areas. So as a remind-
er--if all our subscribers paid their bills all of
us at LNS could spend our full time making the
packets the best possible.

In this packet: Up until September 1974,
U.S. officials continually denied any CIA involve-
ment in Chile, and they still have not admitted
the full extent of their role. At a conference
held this spring on the CIA, Hortensia Allende,
widow of Popular Unity president Salvador Allende,
supplied a chronology of CIA involvement in Chile.
This brief but thorough chronology is the best
summary we've seen of U.S. involvement. Though
you may not want to run it straight, it's valua-
ble information to have on hand for future arti-
cles.

The same people are also busy on the domestic
front. In an article we've reprinted on page 1
about the Labor Council for Latin American Ad-
vancement in this country, the Albuquerque, N.M.
alternative paper, Seers Catalog, shows ties be-
tween the vice chairman of that organization and
the CIA. Given the CIA's infiltration of labor
groups in Latin America, this seems like something
to keep an eye on. There are 25 chapters of the
group around the country, but we don't know ex-
actly where. If you hear anything about any of
their activities, let us know.

We're also running an article we received
from a woman at the Chicano Communications Center
about the situation of Chicanos in Ohio, where
a Chicano youth was recently shot by a white police-
man. The shooting has only recently become known
outside of Union City, where the incident took
place.

Watch out soon for an article on the ongoing
labor struggles in Montreal.

So long.

the LNS Collective

**LATIN LABOR COUNCIL HOLDS CONVENTION;
SAYS "LATINOS CAN MAKE IT IN THE SYSTEM"**

(Editor's note: The following is an edited version of an article that first appeared in the May 13-27 issue of Seer's Catalogue, an alternative paper in Albuquerque, New Mexico.)

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (LNS)--"Whatever we do, we will work within the system. We will march with the flag and not against it," Senator Joseph Montoya told some 300 cheering trade unionists gathered in Albuquerque on April 11-13 for the first National Convention of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA).

And the new governor of Arizona, Raul Castro, exhorted the delegates "to be proud of your heritage...for without the slave and contract labor of our people, the Southwest agricultural business and the great cattle industry of the Southwest would not be what it is today....America is the land of opportunity but we have to crawl before we walk."

With the blessing of AFL-CIO president George Meany, the LCLAA was founded in 1973 in Albuquerque at a time when many rank-and-file ethnic committees were springing up in unions throughout the country. Begun as an organization of 50 trade union officials, the LCLAA has expanded to its present size of more than 500 members in some 25 local chapters around the country.

In its founding statement, the LCLAA is described as a "conscious-raising organization which is directed to working within the labor movement to increase the participation of Latino workers in the American political process. Latin union members can help adapt existing political and community activities ('voter registration, voter education, get out the vote campaigns...endorsements') to their special needs."

Above the speakers' platform at the convention hung a large banner reminding all of the AFL-CIO theme -- "Latin Power Through the Union Card and the Ballot Box." Another poster emphasized the message repeated by all the "muy importante" politicians -- "Luchar es votar" (to struggle means to vote).

Rather than focusing on the many pressing issues for Latin workers such as low wages, union organizing, the problems of farm workers, unemployment, racism, and occupational hazards, the convention was concerned only with "making it." As LCLAA chairman Ray Mendez put it: "Just look around you and you will see that Latinos can make it within the system...."

"The only hope for the Latino community for equal justice and opportunity is through the labor movement. We are proud of our heritage, but we are also proud to be Americans. We have to work within the system; this is the only way to resolve injustices that exist."

The man acknowledged to be the moving force behind the LCLAA adds even more frightening implications to the organization's goals. He is Jack Otero, the International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks (BRAC) and the first Vice-Chairman of LCLAA.

The Cuban-born Otero was recently mentioned by ex-CIA agent Phillip Agee in his new book "Inside

the Company, A CIA Diary." Agee spent 13 years as a CIA agent, mostly in Latin America, and was a Colonel when he resigned in 1969.

Agee states that he "arranged for Jack Otero, the Assistant Inter-American Representative of the International Transport Federation (ITF) and one of our contact labor agents, to come to Quito from Rio de Janeiro to help defend the CEOSL railway union."

Agee explains that he personally knew Otero and that Otero worked both as an international agent of his own union and as a CIA agent working within the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD). The AIFLD was founded by the AFL-CIO in 1962, supposedly to "promote democratic trade unions throughout Latin America and the Caribbean." But 92% of its budget comes from the Agency for International Development (AID), the CIA, and other governmental agencies. The rest of the budget comes from donations given by some 95 corporations and token donations from the AFL-CIO.

"What the CIA does specifically in the trade union field," writes Agee, "is to promote trade unions which fall into the 'Gompers-style' economic trade unionism. They try and keep the trade union movement co-opted so that they exclude political considerations from their program and are quite happy to gain inch by inch, rather than calling into question the whole capitalistic system, which is certainly within their power."

NACLA (North American Congress on Latin America) explains that the ITF is a member of the International Trade Secretariats (ITS) which was established in Latin America in the '50s by the AFL-CIO and the CIA. "Field personnel [for ITS] were borrowed from the AFL-CIO hierarchy and money came from CIA dummy foundations," says NACLA.

Also according to NACLA, "the International Transport Federation worked closely with transport unions in Chile, in support of the October, 1972 lock-out and pre-coup preparations."

In the Dominican Republic, where in 1965 President Johnson ordered a military invasion to put down the revolt aimed at re-instating the democratically elected former President Juan Bosch, the ITF has also been active within the AIFLD. The two organizations are currently "working with docile parallel unions to counter militant leftist Dominican unions," NACLA reports.

Journalist and CIA specialist Rodney Larson reports that Otero is also a frequent contributor to union publications, and has worked in Asia and Europe as well as Latin America.

"The existence of LCLAA, the leading role of Jack Otero in the organization, and the propensity of LCLAA to have its meetings in New Mexico, are frightening developments," comments the Albuquerque alternative paper Seer's Catalogue. "In the last several years, the rank-and-file movements...have shaken the big labor establishment. The formation of the Latino Labor council comes in reaction to this insurgent labor movement in an attempt to diffuse the strength of the critics by channeling their energy to 'working within the system.'"

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A MONTH IN LIBERATED DA NANG

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: The following first-hand report from Da Nang was written on May 5 by Dr. Thomas Hoskins, an American Friends Service Committee staff member who remained in Vietnam after liberation to help with medical work. The report was shortened.)

Da Nang, prior to this month, could never appeal to my tastes or excite my emotions. Yet, today the city seems a very different place. Last Sunday I joined the other strollers along the banks of the River Han. I relaxed in a deck chair and nursed iced coconut milk in the shade of a palm tree. The water reflected the morning sun and I watched the large freighters bearing the Liberation flag unload sacks of rice at the pier.

The air was clear and carried the cries and laughter of the women rowing ferry boats back and forth. Small boys stripped down and romped into the water chasing scurrying sea creatures along the river edge. Behind me, on Bach-Dang street, I heard conversations, footsteps, bicycles, a few motorcycles and occasionally a huge truck carrying the rice to the distribution centers in town. Da Nang was quiet and relaxed.

Da Nang was known by Saigon's tourist bureaus as the second largest city in South Vietnam, that is, south of the Provisional Demarcation line at the 17th parallel. The citizens of central Vietnam say to a visitor, however, that Da Nang is only large in the degree to which it has been spoiled by the war and the Americans. The American military, and the establishments that accompanied it, turned this seaport town into a supply dump.

Before the liberation, this was a town overcrowded with refugees, beggars, prostitutes, small bars, and cheap hotels. These catered to the American occupation forces and their followers: the numerous American Embassy staffers, CIA agents, military advisors, aircraft maintenance workers, contractors, engineers and a host of fellow Yanks--social workers, medical technicians and even some clergy.

Today the refugees have returned to their homes, the beggars are fed, the prostitutes are not to be seen, and the bars and hotels have become tea houses and legitimate places of rest. And the Americans are gone.

The "loss" of Da Nang has not been a loss in significant ways. Rather it has been a deliverance from foreign intervention and from dependence on foreign military requirements. In becoming independent of the American government, Da Nang and its citizens are now free to enjoy and create a culture and society that is wholly Vietnamese.

The Liberation of Da Nang

The Day of Liberation itself, the 29th of March, 1975, began like the two previous days--rifle fire everywhere. This was not warfare between the two sides, this was internecine skirmishes among ARVN soldiers or between ARVN soldiers and unarmed civilians. The Liberation Front had fired between 30 and 40 rockets into military compounds

the night before, but that was the only offensive effort made on the city itself.

I had been invited by the Alliance for National Reconciliation of the United Buddhist Pagoda of Vietnam to stay at the Da Nang Pagoda and do medical work with them. On Saturday the 29th, they asked me to go with them to the city hospitals and begin work. So we careened through the streets in a jeep, dodging the panicked people and stray bullets.

We went to the two adjacent hospitals, the Vietnamese German Hospital, and the City General Hospital. The two were virtually deserted and had been badly looted and vandalized in the last minute escapades of Thieu's troops. We started to work with the ever-present gunfire sounding over our heads.

I was listening to a patient's chest at about noontime when I removed the stethoscope from my ears and sensed a difference in the street noise. The rifle fire had stopped. It was quiet. By one o'clock many more patients were coming in. By two and three o'clock nurses, doctors, and volunteers began to pitch in. By five o'clock there were groups of students organized about the city to bring in the wounded and the sick. By this time there were first aid squads and operating units at work in both hospitals.

I left the hospital at 8 pm--having been so engrossed all day in patching up and bandaging that I never even asked what was happening outside. I found the streets rapidly returning to normal, no gunfire or warfare anywhere. All of the Saigon red and yellow flags were gone. There were flags of the Buddhist Pagoda everywhere. I climbed into a jeep with people returning to the Pagoda, and suddenly there was a huge ARVN tank making straight toward us. But the tank was covered with cheering school children and decked out in Buddhist flags.

Then a jeep full of civilians passed us bearing the red, blue and gold Liberation flag. And then the flags of Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, were everywhere. Da Nang had been liberated while I had been busy in the hospital. And yet as I thought back on it, I had seen the process happening during the day while working in the hospital. The cessation of bloodshed; the citizens returning to their tasks; the working together for the care of the people.

Da Nang After Liberation

What has happened in the city since Liberation? I have free range of the city and frequent the markets and shops. I don't buy much, but I attract attention and get into lots of conversations.

The first problem facing the city was that of the refugees. In the last few years of the war, Da Nang's population was about 600,000, many thousands of whom were old refugees and squatters. There were people who had long ago been forced out of the countryside and people who had followed the easy money of foreign-financed war. In the weeks before liberation, another 500,000 displaced persons jammed into the alleyways, wharfs and slums. Some thousands went south by plane or boat, but most stayed behind.

With Liberation came the announcement that people would return to their homes. Not merely to go back to the places where they had just come from--

the barbed wire refugee camps, the tin-roofed "return to village" camps, the "new life" camps, the "pacification" camps--but return home. Return to the ancestral homesteads which so many millions of Vietnamese in the south have been driven from and forcibly kept far from for three, five, eight, ten, fourteen years. Going home.

People were momentarily stunned. It was hard to grasp that the words meant what they said. People paused and blinked.

"But I've been one of Thieu's soldiers."

"So have thousands of others. People know you at home. Go back there."

"But I'll be considered a criminal."

"Not if you were conscripted or drafted. You can prove yourself by working hard on your land. Go home."

"But I have no money."

"Money does not buy your way back home, your food, or your way into the hospital. It is your right to go home. Article 11 of the Paris Peace Agreement guarantees it. It is the responsibility of the People's Revolutionary Government to help you get there; help you get rice; and to see that you get the medical care you need."

"But I have no means of travel."

"All People's Army vehicles on the roads know their responsibility to serve the people. If they are going your way, and if they have room, they will give you a ride."

And in the first three days of the week following, nearly half a million people did go home. And others have followed them home in the weeks that followed--not just the recent refugees, but many of those who had been forced or drawn into Da Nang during the last decade.

The responsibility for organizing the people's return home, as well as the responsibility for opening the hospitals, schools, public offices, re-establishing a security force, transporting food, and a host of other tasks, belongs to the Committee of Military Affairs.

The Committee is made up of cadres and civilians of Da Nang who have struggled against foreign intervention during the past three decades. As to the effectiveness of this Committee, suffice it to say that the hospitals, schools, public offices, security forces and markets have opened and are operating normally. No, "normally" is saying too little.

The city does not merely have a new government, there is a new emphasis on ethics. Perhaps I can make my point by quoting a frequently asked question. Previously in Vietnam, one asked another: What do you do for a living? How do you make money? Where do you work? Now the standard phrase is: "Where do you serve."

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THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE IN SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--Demonstrations and forums in over a dozen major cities across the country were held May 15-18 in an "International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Palestinian People." The actions marked the seventeenth anniversary of the seizure of Palestinian territory for the establishment of the state of Israel.

People in many cities, including New York City, Boston, San Francisco, and Cleveland, marched in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Thousands of Palestinians and supporters demanded "U.S. Out of the Middle East," recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians, and the recognition of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

750,000 Palestinian Refugees Created in 1948

May 15 is the anniversary of the seizure of Palestinian territory for the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. The declaration of the Israeli state was the culmination of over 30 years of Zionist settlement and military ventures in Palestine, backed by British colonialism.

With the establishment of the state of Israel, 750,000, or more than half of the Palestinian people were forced from their homes by both military actions and Zionist propaganda. In DeirYassin in April, 1948, for example, 254 Arab civilians were killed by the Zionists' Stern Gang and Irgun. Many Palestinians, faced with propaganda warning of further military actions, were forced to flee for safety.

After World War II the United States emerged as the strongest world power and replaced Britain as Israel's primary supporter. The U.S. government allowed war surplus arms to be illegally smuggled from the United States to Zionists in Palestine. Since 1948, the U.S. has used Israel to guard its interests in the Mideast, and has sent military and economic aid amounting to more than \$6 billion.

The "International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Palestinian People" was first called by the Conference of Non-aligned Nations at its meeting in Havana this year. In New York City, Saadat Hassan, the Permanent Observer of the PLO to the United Nations, addressed a Solidarity Night forum on May 15.

And six to eight hundred supporters in New York City marched from the United Nations to the Israeli and Jordani consulates on May 18, under the banners "Support the PLO," "Free the Political Prisoners in Israeli and Jordani Jails," and "U.S. Out of the Middle East." The march returned to the U.N. for a rally where Sokkom Hing, a member of the Group of Khmer (Cambodian) Residents in the U.S., was cheered when he began by saying, "Cambodians and Palestinians are sisters and brothers bound together by the same struggle against common enemies." Hing cited the recent victories in Indochina and stressed that "the Palestinian people will surely win because their struggle is just."

Messages of solidarity were also delivered by many of the twenty-five American and Third World
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10).....

[See graphic and chart to go with this story.]

U.S. INTENSIFIES ARMS SALES TO LATIN AMERICA

(Editor's note: The following article was written for Pacific News Service by Michael Klare, author of "War Without End: American Planning for the Next Vietnam," and a staff member of NACLA -- North American Congress on Latin America. It was edited by LNS.)

NEW YORK (PNS/LNS)--In the wake of defeats in Indochina that have forced the U.S. military apparatus to disentangle itself there, the arms industry is intensifying in yet another part of the world -- Latin America.

Despite a Congressional ban on exports of sophisticated arms to Third World countries, the U.S. government has promoted sales of advanced weaponry to Latin America for over five years. In response, Latin countries have increased their arms purchases eightfold.

Throughout the 1960's, U.S. policy makers argued that advanced weaponry for Latin America diverted funds from economic development beneficial to U.S. interests there, and failed to face the real threat -- guerilla-led revolution. Latin American military establishments, however,-- while happy to acquire counterinsurgency technology and participate in U.S.-sponsored operations like the 1967 campaign against Che Guevara in Bolivia -- pressed for strategic arms sales.

The Nixon and Ford Administrations' shift to providing advanced weapons increases the security of U.S. investments, speaks to the crisis in the aerospace industry and is seen as a solution to the massive U.S. trade deficit. In addition, the policy fits in with the Nixon Doctrine of supplying wars instead of fighting them.

Hardware Boom

Former President Nixon contributed to the sales wave in June, 1973 when he waived restrictions imposed by the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1968 in order to permit Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Chile to purchase the Northrop F-5E supersonic fighter. Nixon invoked a provision of the act which gave him leeway in arms transfers, important, in his view, to "national security."

Since then, Brazil has purchased 42 F-5E aircraft, Peru and Ecuador have made substantial purchases of Cessna A-37 planes and Chile has announced plans to buy 34 advanced aircraft. The sale to Chile, in addition to \$25 million worth of credits, was negotiated with the Chilean military shortly before it overthrew the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende.

The rash of orders has boosted U.S. arms exports to Latin America from an average of \$30 million per year in 1966-1970 to \$191 million in 1974, with millions more in future commitments. Arms industry sources predict continued growth, with their leading journal "Aviation Week and Space Technology" calling recent purchases by Chile and Brazil "the opening wedge in what should be a substantial U.S. penetration of the Latin American market."

And traditional rivalries between neighbors in Latin America make continued growth a certainty. Brazil's \$400 million advanced arms contract in 1974, for example, is sure to generate anxiety among that country's neighbors -- especially Argentina, Peru and Venezuela -- possibly stimulating additional U.S. arms sales to the entire continent.

New Partners

The United States is actually a latecomer to the Latin American market. Before World War II, most Latin

American armies obtained their equipment, training, and military doctrine from the European powers.

The U.S. inherited the market during and after the war, principally because Europe had no arms to sell. Much of the U.S.-built equipment was delivered free under the Military Assistance Program (MAP). During most of the Cold War period, the U.S. saw its principle task as strengthening the hemisphere's defense against external -- presumably Soviet -- attack.

After the Cuban revolution, however, the basis of military aid abruptly shifted to "internal security," namely to protect U.S. investments in Latin America. Helicopters, armored personnel carriers and close-support aircraft replaced tanks, artillery and fighter planes on the list of armaments furnished by the U.S.

Administration and defense industry spokespeople now blame "misguided" liberal legislators for arms sales restrictions, but the policy actually originated in the Kennedy Administration's faith that economic development and counterinsurgency could prevent revolution in the Third World.

Industry Campaign

The U.S. arms industry's campaign to end sales restrictions came after 1967 when Washington refused to let Peru buy F-5A supersonic fighters. The Peruvians then turned to Paris, which was happy to supply Mirage jets on easy credit.

Between 1967 and 1972 the "Big Six" South American powers (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela) followed suit, spending \$1.2 billion on major military equipment produced in Europe and only \$2.6 million on comparable goods from the U.S.

During this period other countries adopted a more independent stance by dividing their arms purchases among a number of suppliers, including the Soviet Union. And Brazil and Argentina began building their own industries. Some U.S. officials, who feared these moves would undermine U.S. ties with Latin American military leaders, joined industry lobbyists in pressing for a reversal of policy.

When then-New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller returned from a visit to Latin America in 1969 and told President Nixon that our southern neighbors viewed arms sales restrictions with "natural resentment," Rockefeller called for a change in policy.

And as the current Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger, puts it: "The degree of influence of the arms suppliers is potentially substantial, and typically, those relationships are long enduring."

Congress has been slow to abolish sales restrictions and even voted in 1974 to phase out Military Assistance Program grants except for training programs, but Ford has intensified his campaign to end restrictions.

Like food exports, foreign military sales are increasingly being held up as the solution to the balance of payments deficit, and the Pentagon has been ordered to step up its marketing activities abroad -- particularly in the Third World. The A-37 aircraft, one of many weapons originally designed for Vietnam, is now energetically marketed in Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Strategically, arms exports can help shore up

THIS STORY CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

A CHRONOLOGY OF CIA INTERVENTION IN CHILE

An Address By HORTENSIA ALLENDE

Editors' note: The following chronology of U.S. subversion in Chile comes from a speech delivered by Hortensia Allende -- widow of former Chilean president Salvador Allende -- delivered to a conference entitled "The CIA and World Peace," held at Yale University on April 5, 1975. Although the information is not new, we are reprinting it since it presents one of the most concise and thorough summaries of U.S. clandestine involvement in Chile prior to the 1973 coup.

While President Allende had consistently warned of

U.S. sponsored efforts to overthrow the elected government of Chile, until September 1974, U.S. officials adamantly denied the CIA had been interfering in Chile's domestic affairs. "Today they (the U.S. government) want to impose a conspiracy of silence to keep the facts . . . from being known," Hortensia Allende told the CIA conference. "I ask the people of the United States to insist that the intervention and responsibility of the U.S. government in the fascist massacre which exists in Chile be known and denounced."

1964

The CIA turned over \$3,000,000 to the Christian Democratic Party in order to help the Presidential campaign of Eduardo Frei against the popular candidacy of Salvador Allende.

1969

On the eve of another Presidential election the CIA distributed \$500,000 "in order to maintain those individuals who sustain anti-Allende forces."

1970

Another \$500,000 are handed over to the leaders of the political parties opposing the candidacy of Allende.

A meeting to analyze the possibilities of an Allende victory takes place with the attendance of John A. McCone, a director of ITT and former director of the CIA, and Richard Helms, then acting Director of the CIA.

Henry Kissinger convokes an extraordinary meeting of the "40 Committee" in which the CIA is authorized to distribute \$400,000 among the press, radio and televised companies opposed to Allende.

September 14. Harold Geneen, President of ITT, proposes his plans to Kissinger to intervene in Chile, saying that he is "prepared to help economically with sums of up to seven figures, for operations that will preserve the interests of ITT in Chile."

On the 15th of September, the State Department authorizes Charles Korry, Ambassador to Chile, to do everything possible to prevent Allende's assumption to the Presidency.

At the end of September, Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, instructs William V. Broe of the CIA Clandestine Services Division for the Western Hemisphere, to meet with Edward Gerrity, Vice President of ITT. In the meeting they studied "possible actions to apply economic pressure" intended to prevent the ratification of Salvador Allende as President of Chile by the National Congress.

Between September and October the CIA spends \$350,000 to bribe Chilean legislators against imminent ratification of Salvador Allende as President.

In October, General Rene Schneider, Commander in Chief of the Army, is assassinated. The purpose of the crime is to provoke the intervention of the Armed Forces and thus stop the Congressional ratification of Allende. Among the plotters we find Olalquiaga, a CIA agent born in Chile and residing in Venezuela, who makes a special trip to Chile during the days of the conspiracy.

After Allende takes office, a meeting takes place between John McCone and William Broe to examine "contacts with selected members of the Chilean Armed Forces who would be able to lead some type of uprising."

Judy Kessler, an AID official in Santiago, in a memorandum to Deane A. Hinton, CIA economic analyst in the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, dated October 2, presents the diverse long and short range North American options for the destruction of the Popular Unity government.

The National Security Council (NSC), with authority over the CIA, approves the anti-Chile policy of the "Invisible Blockade".

In Chile, John B. Tipton and James Anderson are put in charge of directing the network of agents infiltrated into the parties of the left and of the right in accord with the following outline:

Clandestine operations group: Robert J. O'Neill, Vall Moss, Donald H. Winter, and Fred Shaner.

Work group against Cuba, socialist countries and foreign residents in Chile: Allen D. Smith, Franklin Tonini and Arnold M. Issacs. (Note: North American residents in Chile were controlled by consular officials).

In addition to those mentioned, Harry Schlauderman (now Ambassador to Venezuela), John B. Tipton, Keith Wheelock and Joseph F. McManus were part of this network.

Raymond Warren, local Chief of the CIA, arrives in October. The network formed under his direction includes, among others, the following:

Group operations in communications: (Propaganda and Psychological warfare) Claude G. Villareal, Paul L. Good, Denis A. Alfred.

Paramilitary Operations Group: (With links outside Chile) Leo G. Karpoff (Bolivia), David McGrath (Rio de Janeiro), Roberto L. Taylor (Bolivia), Claris R. Halliell (Sao Paulo).

Military Intelligence Group: (Worked with the CIA): Lawrence A. Cocoran, William Hon, James Switzer, Adrian Schreiber, and John Carrington (with the Air Force, later decorated by Pinochet for his participation in the bombardment of the government palace and other targets).

At the end of 1970, the "40 Committee," presided over by Henry Kissinger, authorizes the CIA to distribute \$5,000,000 for a "Destabilization effort" against the government of President Allende, to be used between 1971 and 1973.

1971

January: A special committee is formed under the auspices of ITT to pressure the U.S. government and influence international credit agencies, and thus threaten the Chilean government with economic chaos.

Dean R. Hinton, specialist in the field of economic intelligence, plays an important role in coordinating the campaign for economic chaos, as director of AID in Chile. In 1971 he is called to the U.S. to fill a position on a subcommittee of the National Security Council, charged with defining government policy regarding the nationalization of North American interests abroad. Today Hinton has become ambassador to Zaire.

In February, Nixon declares that the election of a socialist president in Chile can have profound implications for the American system.

In March, Howard C. Edwards is arrested by the Chilean Police for his possible involvement in an international maneuver to cause a reduction in the price of copper. Edwards had participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion and worked in Czechoslovakia during the 1968 occurrences.

Fredrick W. Latrash, AID official who participated in the fall of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 and in the destruction of the Nkrumah government in Ghana in 1967, is named political director of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago.

"Patria y Libertad" or "Fatherland and Liberty", an ultra rightist paramilitary organization, is formed in Chile under the operational experience of the CIA.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), under the leadership of Robert O'Neill, country program director for Chile, contributes to the formation of CUPROCH, Confederation of Chilean Professionals, an entity which was to play a decisive role in the truck owners and merchants strikes of 1972 and 1973.

Edmundo Perez Zujovic, ex-Minister of Interior in the Eduardo Frei government, is assassinated in June with the evident purpose of creating conditions for a coup d'etat. The VOP (Organized Vanguard of the People) a group said to be of the extreme left, was responsible for that crime. The group was infiltrated by Panamanian elements serving the CIA.

Vice President of ITT, William C. Merriam, writes to Peterson, reiterating proposals intended to suffocate the Chilean economy through rejection of international loans and suspension of the importation of copper and other goods.

This was meant to create sufficient economic chaos to stimulate the intervention of Armed Forces. He proposes that the CIA collaborate in this process.

Secretary of State Rogers meets with representatives of Anaconda, Ford Motor Company, First National City Bank, Ralston Purina Company and ITT. In the get-together it is proposed to embargo spare parts and materials for Chile, and to cut off all forms of North American aid.

The United States changes its ambassador in Chile. The position is filled by Nathaniel Davis, who began his career as an official of the OSS, Office of Strategic Services, precursor of the CIA. He was formerly assigned to Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and was also in Chile as head of the Peace Corps in 1963. Previous to his new appointment in Chile, he had been ambassador in Guatemala, (the post he assumed immediately after the abduction and execution of his predecessor, John Gordon Mein).

1972

On March 21, U.S. journalist Jack Anderson revealed plans of ITT and the CIA against the Popular Unity government.

Anderson also makes public a secret cable from Ambassador Nathaniel Davis to the State Department which suggested that in preparation for a military coup, it is first necessary to create "a discontent so profound that a military intervention would be warwmly received."

The U.S. corporations operating in Chile resort to economic sabotage. Ford suspends its activities and closes its plant. General Motors does likewise shortly thereafter. Ralston Purina is brought under state control when it becomes clear that it is not paying customs taxes and is violating the law of international exchange.

Kennecott and Anaconda obtain the embargo of Chilean products in the U.S. and freeze the accounts of the various Chilean governmental agencies in New York, some of which include those of the state copper corporation and the Production Development Agency (CORFO).

It becomes increasingly difficult for Chile to get parts and replacements for U.S. produced machinery. The result is that 21% of the taxis and 31% of the public transportation becomes immobilized.

Kennecott brings suit in France to block the payment for copper sales to the government of Chile. Private U.S. banks cut Chile's access to credit from 200 million to 35 million. They suspend all credits to suppliers.

Wolf Research and Development, a "privately" owned U.S. corporation, proposes to Chile a series of research programs involving remote sensors placed in NASA satellites as part of the "ERTS" and "SKYLAB" programs. The application of this technology for supposed research consists of terrain information photographs, espionage flights, and air detection of mineral deposits.

Euno Hobbins, ex-editor of Life Magazine, handed over \$400,000 to Alvaro Puga of "El Mercurio" newspapers. The money was obtained by the CIA, for the "40 Committee" to finance propaganda against the Popular Unity government.

In October, General Cesar Ruiz Danyau, Commander in Chief of the Air Force, travels to the U.S., invited by his U.S. counterpart General John Ryan. From this trip, the Chilean Air Force obtained \$5,000,000 in credits. In contrast, the Popular Unity government in three years only received \$3,000,000 in credits from the U.S.

In 1972, no more than 13-20% of Chilean imports come from the U.S., compared with about 40% in preceding years.

In the financial arena, the percentage of short-term credits which Chile received from the U.S. was reduced from 78 to 6.6 percent.

On October 11 of this year the first owners' strike is declared, preceded by a commercial shutdown and followed by the truck owners' lockout. These seditious activities were intended to paralyze the economy of the entire country for several weeks. This action just happened to coincide with the European embargo of Chilean copper, as a result of Kennecott's legal maneuvers in France. The CIA, as revealed recently, financed the owners' shutdown, inundating the black market with dollars.

December, 1972: Jorge Guerrero, Secretary of the National Command for Gremial Defense, which directed the owners shutdown, is invited to Washington by AIFLD.

1973

Alexander Zanders, ex-agent of the CIA, was able to escape to the U.S. and informs the Chilean authorities of the preparation of a military coup against the Popular Unity government. It was the so-called Centaur Plan. Zanders accompanied his denunciations with conclusive evidence including intelligence reports and taped material.

At the request of the CIA, and in order to finance the activities of the National Party and the Christian Democrats, the U.S. government provided \$200,000 and \$350,000 respectively.

President Allende's Naval Attache Commander Arturo Araya Peeters is assassinated in the early morning of July 27, 1973 by members of the ultra rightist group, "Fatherland and Liberty," organized by the CIA two years before.

On that same date, a new truck owners' strike starts that will include merchants and professionals. Simultaneously a huge wave of terrorist actions spreads all over the nation. A high tension tower is blown up when President Allende is addressing the country on TV and radio. Fatherland and Liberty, backed by the CIA, did not conceal its responsibility in this affair. The Chilean Naval Intelligence Service contributed to the effort with logistic advice.

Michael Townley, a Northamerican citizen and member of the Peace Corps in Chile during President Frei's government, returns to Chile as a CIA agent to collaborate with Fatherland and Liberty. He was in charge of a five man brigade to carry out a dangerous sabotage operation in the city of Concepcion at a power plant. Although they failed in their objective they killed the night watchman of the plant, Tomas Henriquez. Townley managed to escape to Argentina, and from there flew to the U.S.

Pablo Rodriguez, head of Fatherland and Liberty, visited the U.S. and made

contacts with Bernard Barker, Frank Sturgis and the counterrevolutionary Cubans Virgilio Gonzales and Eugenio Martinez who had participated in the espionage and robbery of documents from the Chilean embassy in Washington, a year earlier.

On May 15th, the Union of Professional Employees from the El Teniente Copper Mine, started a strike. The mine had been expropriated from Kennecott. This strike is directed by Guillermo Medina who is directly advised by the AIFLD, as well as by Fatherland and Liberty leaders such as Manuel Fuentes Weddling, presently press attache to General Gustavo Leigh.

On June 29, a tentative coup is defeated. It is led by the Armored Regiment No. 2 and by civilians from Fatherland and Liberty. Pablo Rodriguez and other leaders of this fascist group, sought refuge in the embassy of Ecuador and left the country. It is thought that the June 29 attempted coup was so poorly mounted because of a failure of communication between the CIA, directly linked with Fatherland and Liberty, and the DIA, the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency, which was working with the Chilean military traitors.

In August, 1973, the CIA is authorized to invest 1 million additional dollars in Chile. It is held that this allocation was cancelled when the coup took place. The truth is that the sum was spent--as has been publicly acknowledged: \$250,000 went for a radio station, thousands of dollars were used to finance public relations trips of junta officials, shortly after the coup; the rest is not yet accounted for.

In September, 1973, ships from the U.S. Navy arrive in Chilean waters to participate in the joint maneuvers called "Operation Unitas."

At the same time 32 U.S. observation and battle planes land in Mendoza, Argentina; 15 of the planes leave 48 hours after the coup. Simultaneously 150 Northamericans described as "specialists in air acrobatics" arrive in Chile.

On September 9, Richard Nixon is informed about plans for the military coup in Chile.

September 11, the military coup takes place. The Popular Government is overthrown: President Allende is murdered and the fascist dictatorship is installed.

The fact that the U.S. warships of the "Unitas" maneuvers were standing by ready to help in case they were needed, was disclosed.

Another fact is revealed and denounced: that the day of the coup the WB-575 plane, plate No. 631-2398 was operated in Chile by Majors V. Duenas and T. Schull from the U.S. Air Force. This plane was a flying electronic control station, serving to coordinate the communications of the participants in the coup.

The German magazine "Reue Berliner Illustrierte" of December 25, 1973 states that they have a confidential U.S. Army document, taken from a vault at Fort Gulick, Panama, outlining a plan to destroy the Popular Unity Government. The U.S. plan revealed in Germany has characteristics very similar to the events of September 11.

MAINE RALLY DEMANDS JOBS:
UNEMPLOYMENT IN STATE OVER 12%

AUGUSTA, Maine (LNS)--About 300 unemployed and low income people rallied in Augusta on May 16 to demand jobs. The demonstrators, who came from all over the state, demanded that the state legislature immediately create 5,000 jobs, to be financed through taxes on corporations and the rich.

"Nothing like this has happened in the state of Maine for quite a while," said Jeff Faux of the recently formed Citizens Committee on the Maine Economy, which organized the rally. "Maine is a very large state which means there are problems of distance in organizing. The rally was able to bring together a lot of unemployed and low income people from all over the state."

Welfare mothers, unemployed teachers, and rank and file workers from shoe and textile factories which have been closing down operations recently were among those who participated in the rally. A group of pulpwood cutters traveled 350 miles (waking up at 3am) to attend. One of them spoke at the rally about the bonded labor system by which paper companies import cheap Canadian labor in a similar way that growers import braceros in the southwest.

"Unemployed and low income people weren't afraid to come and speak out about their situation," Faux stressed. "The unity expressed among the workers was fantastic."

Maine, the poorest state in New England and one of the poorest in the country, has one of the highest unemployment rates. "Official" figures indicate over 12%. 49,000 people are out of work and an additional 15,000 are involuntarily working part time. A full 64,000 workers (15% of Maine's workforce) earns less than \$5,000 a year for full time work. These "underemployed" people, when coupled with the unemployed, comprise 30.3% of the state's total work force.

And unemployment in the state is expected to increase. The paper companies -- which own half the land in the state -- are slowing down production. Shoe and textile factories are closing down. The welfare rolls currently list an average monthly caseload of 24,000 and this is predicted to rise to 27,000 during 1976.

Faced with this severe economic crisis, the state has been tightening up welfare eligibility rules. The state unemployment compensation rates are already among the lowest nationwide. With Maine's per capita income ranking forty-first in the country, some unemployed workers are receiving only \$30 weekly in benefits. And the state's unemployment compensation fund is expected to be bankrupt in a few months.

One of the overriding reasons for the extreme poverty in Maine is that over 80% of the state's land resources are owned by out of state companies or individuals who pay minimum taxes on their holdings. Seven companies alone control 40% of the land, with the largest, International Paper, making an annual profit equal to six times the total revenue of the Maine state government.

In addition, the lumber companies do not pay any unemployment compensation for their employees.

The workers are classified as small businesspeople and paid on a piece rate basis, which means they must pay for their own equipment (i.e. power saws) and work expenses. Although the lumber industry is the second most dangerous in the country, workers receive no company protection and must pay for their own insurance.

A prime emphasis of the May 16th rally was the need for Maine citizens to start taking control over the Maine economy. In addition to demanding jobs, demonstrators demanded that employers' money be used to bail out the State Unemployment fund, and that Maine's lumber should be used in the state to build badly needed houses (over 15% of Maine's families live in substandard dwellings).

The rally received support from local labor unions, welfare rights groups, women's groups, tenants unions, as well as groups like the Maine Teachers Association, United Low Income, an Emergency Conference of Maine's Labor Leaders (which endorsed the rally March 19) and SCAR -- an organization of prisoners, ex-prisoners and other community people dedicated to social change.

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(Thanks to SCAR'd Times and Jeff Faux for this information).

GARY LAWTON ACQUITTED OF POLICE MURDER; "IT'S BECAUSE PEOPLE GOT TOGETHER AND FOUGHT BACK"

RIVERSIDE, Ca. (LNS)--Nearly four years after his arrest, black community activist and member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) Gary Lawton has been found innocent May 12 of the April 1971 killing of two white policemen in Riverside, California. The acquittal came in Lawton's almost unprecedented third trial, after two previous trials on the same charges had ended in hung juries.

"It's not because of the courts or a good lawyer that we won," said Lawton after the acquittal. "It's because people go together and fought back. The system is just as rank and vile as it's ever been, and there's still a double standard of justice-- one for the rich and one for the poor."

The white six-woman, six-man jury voted to acquit Lawton on its first vote, after three days of deliberation. "We knew it was a frame-up all along," said one juror. Another juror said, "I used to trust the police force, but now I wouldn't call the police for anything."

Zurebu Gardner and Nehemiah Jackson were originally charged, along with Lawton, with conspiracy to commit murder. Jackson's charges were dropped after the first trial and Gardner was freed of all charges prior to the third trial.

The two police died in April 1971 in what police labeled an "ambush slaying" in an area of Riverside which had become the center of racial turmoil after police killed a black Riverside man. After the death of the two policemen, roadblocks were set up around the community and blacks were indiscriminately stopped, searched and questioned.

Initial police reports gave descriptions of
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10--beware!)

CHICANO WORKER KILLED BY POLICE IN OHIO:
DARKE COUNTY CHICANOS FACE RACISM AND POVERTY

(Editor's Note: The following is a shortened version of a story written by Betita Martinez of the Chicano Communications Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico.)

UNION CITY, Ohio(LNS) -- A group of Chicanos in Union City are actively fighting for the removal of an Anglo police officer who shot to death a 23 year old Chicano worker on March 4. Gilberto Ramos was killed by police officer Devaun Rinard after he was stopped for allegedly speeding.

Rinard claims that he saw something "shiny" in Ramos' hand, which he took to be a knife--later he added "or gun." But no weapon was found at the site of the killing and the autopsy on Ramos' body showed no gunpowder marks--meaning that the two men were not close to each other at the time.

Officer Rinard has a record of brutality, drunkenness and incompetence. He was fired from a neighboring police department for being a drunkard. Despite this, an all-white Grand Jury quickly cleared him of any wrong-doing.

The Concerned Citizens Committee on the Ramos Case, a group of local Chicanos, has held a march of some 150 people and has held several meetings, including one with the City Council. "We're not going to stop until we see justice," one Committee member said recently.

In response, some Union City whites have formed their own group, also called Concerned Citizens, and have circulated a petition supporting Rinard. The petition has been signed by some 300 whites.

Chicano observers feel that the fact that Ramos was going out with the Anglo step-daughter of a police officer might well have aroused racist feelings against him on the force, although no Union City Chicano would go so far as to say this.

Union City--a small town of 5,000 people on the Ohio-Indiana border--has about 65 Chicano families. Almost all of them are descended from former migrant farm workers who "settled out."

Ramos' death is the first such killing by an Anglo in Union City, but observers say that seven Chicanos have been killed in the surrounding area in the past year and a half.

* * *

Racism in Union City and the rest of Darke County, Ohio is something that nobody wants to talk about very much. On the surface, it looks like a quiet little Midwestern town isolated amidst miles and miles of flat farmland, with no place to go on a Saturday night except the Dairy Queen.

Then a Chicano tells how last year he saw two Ku Klux Klansmen going down one of these streets at dusk in their robes and white hoods, very openly, apparently on their way to a meeting.

"We live in a very close-minded section of the United States," says a local Chicana.

This is the land of tomato farming, where growers are king and the local Campbell Soup plant is emperor and the migrant workers are close to being serfs.

Last year, a CBS reporter who was investigating conditions in the migrant camps of Union City had his camera smashed and several ribs broken by a grower.

Ohio is an important agricultural state, not far behind California, with some of the worst wages and working conditions for farm workers of any state. Every year, between thirty and sixty thousand migrants--the vast majority Chicano--come to Ohio from other states, mainly Texas and Florida. Most of them plant tomatoes, hoe and thin; then they go to northern Indiana or to Michigan to work other crops, and return in August for the tomato harvest which lasts into October. A few remain and "settle out." Most go home to Texas and Florida.

Darke County is the wealthiest agricultural county in Ohio but the 3,000 migrants who come here have little share in that wealth. A family of four with everyone working, averages an annual total income of \$2700--if they are able to work 10-11 months. They are paid what amounts to about one-half cent a pound for the tomatoes which sell in the stores for a hundred times that price.

Housing and sanitation in the migrant camps are atrocious. There is no garbage removal and flies and mosquitos abound. One young teacher who works in a day-care center for migrant children said, "most of the children come to us sick. We bathe them twice a day--there is no way for the parents to bathe them." The showers, if there are showers, run out of hot water after a few people have used them.

Housing is usually a plywood cubicle 10 feet by 10 feet. "Most dairy cattle have better housing than us migrants," said one Chicano in an interview last year.

This year's workers will be arriving soon. As elsewhere, they are recruited by contractors or "crew leaders." A typical pattern is for the crew leader or contratista to lend a worker money when he or she needs it badly, before the season. The worker is then easily hooked into a crew to pay it back.

The whole contractor system is one of the farm workers' main enemies because it takes a big bite out of his or her income when a union could perform the hiring function.

Workers in Union City camps complain especially about the "bonus system," a form of abuse in which the crew leader holds back a certain amount of pay "until the end of the season."

The real purpose of the euphemistic bonus is that some tomatoes continue ripening long after the bulk of the crop has been harvested and growers want to be sure of having workers left to pick them. So they hold workers by making them wait for the "bonus" during a long period when there are few tomatoes left and a worker may spend all day making pennies or not working at all. (Workers are paid by the hamper or bucket.)-----CONTINUED ON PAGE 10-----

GULF ADMITS \$4 MILLION POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION TO SOUTH KOREA

SAN FRANCISCO (PNS/LNS)--The Gulf Oil Corporation illegally contributed more than \$4 million to political campaigns in South Korea, a top company official admitted May 16. B.R. Dorsey, chairman and president of the company, told a Senate Subcommittee that the money, which was given over a ten year period, went to support South Korean military dictator Park Chung Hee. He also revealed that Gulf had given political contributions to Bolivia, Lebanon, and perhaps Italy.

Gulf's contributions to South Korea came as no surprise to veteran observers of that country. Gulf is the largest single foreign investor in South Korea, owning a 50% interest in the 215,000 barrel-per-day oil refinery at Ulsan. Gulf's 1963 investment in the refinery--the largest in Korea--was the first major direct foreign investment in South Korea by a large multinational firm.

Gulf was able to purchase its original 25 percent interest in the refinery for \$5 million, and received more than \$10 million in profits in the four years between 1965 and 1969. In addition, Gulf has profited as the sole supplier of crude oil to the giant refinery and pocketed the interest on a long term loan made to its Korean partner in the business venture.

Gulf Oil president Dorsey is also president of the U.S.-Korea Economic Council which, composed of more than 100 U.S. corporations, was formed to stimulate more U.S. trade and investment in South Korea.

Financial support from foreign banks and industrial corporations is essential for Park's regime, which faces increasing opposition from people within South Korea. While Gulf's campaign contributions captured headlines, a recent move by a group of American banks to shore up the Park regime went relatively unnoticed. One hundred banks, led by the First National City Bank of New York, and including Chase Manhattan, Bank of America and Crocker Citizens Bank, agreed to loan Park's government \$200 million which it needs to survive a serious balance of payments crisis.

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NEWSPAPER EDITOR FIRED FOR PRINTING A NO-NO

NEW YORK (LNS)--Charles T. Alexander, the editor and publisher of the Dayton Journal Herald, lost his job on March 25, because he allowed the word "fucking" to appear twice on the front page of the newspaper.

The "offensive" word appeared in a statement made by a U.S. Treasury agent, who was describing how he had accidentally shot and killed a fellow agent a few moments before. Alexander thought the words were necessary to convey the agent's feelings at the time. However, the newspaper's executive vice-president disagreed and asked Alexander to leave.

- 30 -

FORD HOPES SPLASHES WON'T CAUSE WAVES

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Now that Gerald Ford's Whip Inflation Now program is over, the president intends to go ahead with what the Wall Street Journal refers to as "one of his most cherished projects," building a \$61,417 outdoor heated swimming pool at the White House.

Although the White House already had an indoor pool, it was covered over during the Nixon administration. The new pool is to be financed by private donations, limited to \$1000 per person. Contributions, channeled through the National Parks Foundation, will be tax-free, and thus will have the effect of tapping the federal treasury for over one fourth of the cost by using taxes it would have received.

Ford's aides have reportedly advised him against building the pool now, because if he builds it now, he may not be around after the 1976 Presidential election to use it. If he waits until after the election, his aides say, he might be able to use the pool for four years.

- 30 -

PETITION LAUNCHED TO EXPEL SOUTH AFRICA FROM U.N.

NEW YORK (LNS)--A nationwide campaign was launched May 7 to collect one million signatures on a petition to expel South Africa from the United Nations because of the country's racist domestic policies. The campaign is being directed by the National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity with African Liberation, and the group hopes to present the million American signatures to the U.N. and the U.S. Congress in September.

The drive is an effort to "show the U.N. and the U.S. government that the majority of the American people are against racism." The U.S. government has, in the past, voted against the expulsion of South Africa from the U.N.

Last year the U.N. General Assembly voted 91-22 to ban South Africa from U.N. activity for the year. Only the eleven member Security Council, however, has the authority to permanently expel a U.N. member, and last year three permanent Security Council members--the U.S., Great Britain and France--vetoed the resolution. (A vote by any one permanent Security Council member defeats a resolution.)

A partial list of initiating sponsors of the Million Voices campaign include Charles Hayes, International Vice President of the Meatcutters union, Percy Sutton (Manhattan borough president), Angela Davis, Jesse Jackson, U.S. Representative Evonne Burke and seventy-five other black leaders.

For further information and petitions, contact the Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity with African Liberation, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 405, New York, N.Y. 10010. Phone (212) 929-5686.

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PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED ABOUT NEWS IN YOUR AREA.
SEND US TWO COPIES OF YOUR PUBLICATIONS. THANKS.

(U.S. INTENSIFIED ARMS SALES TO LATIN AMERICA--
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4:)

pro-U.S. governments, while providing access to military leaders, who in many Latin American countries, play a decisive role in national politics. Such relationships begin with the sales negotiation, usually conducted by a country's top military officers, and are continued with training programs, maintenance contracts, technical assistance, etc.

As the major advanced arms supplier, the U.S. can alter military balances of power in Latin America by selectively approving or refusing major weapons sales.

And with liberalized U.S. credit ceilings, reports of growing dissatisfaction in Latin America with European arms and services and a U.S. administration committed to arms exports, the U.S. arms industry will continue to expand in Latin America.

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(GARY LAWTON ACQUITTED -- CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7):

four suspects -- three whites and one black. In subsequent police reports this was changed to four blacks between the ages of 16 and 18. Three were described as about six feet tall with a thin build.

Police eventually narrowed their search down to one individual -- Gary Lawton. An ex-Marine and self-employed maintenance worker, Lawton was regarded as Riverside's "chief black militant." For several years he had been a leader in grass-roots organizations in the black community.

On May 19, 1971, police broke into Lawton's home and arrested him, despite the fact that he matched none of the suspects' physical descriptions (he is in his 30's, 6'3", partly bald and has a heavy build), had taken two lie detector tests that confirmed his innocence, and was at home working on his truck in his front yard at the time of the shooting.

Because he faced the death penalty, Lawton was held for nearly a year without bail until the death penalty was declared unconstitutional. His first trial took place in Indio, California, where an all-white jury voted nine to three for acquittal for him and Gardner.

"They had no real evidence," said one juror after the trial. "The authorities hadn't been able to pin the murders on anybody so they were looking for a patsy."

The all-white jury in the second trial, which took place in Riverside, voted eight to four to convict Lawton, and seven to five to convict Gardner. Their vote was used by the prosecution as an argument for a third trial.

Police harassment of people working on Gary Lawton's case has continued throughout the trials, and apparently has not yet stopped. The same night that a party was held to celebrate the verdict, Lawton's nephew was beaten by Riverside police and then arrested, charged with assaulting a police officer.

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(OHIO POLICE KILL CHICANO WORKER----CONTINUED
FROM PAGE 8)

If the worker leaves, the crew leader keeps the "bonus." So he will often put pressure on some workers to drive them into leaving. Denial of the bonus is also a weapon used during the season, to threaten workers into doing or not doing something.

The United Farm Workers (UFW) Union is not organizing the Ohio migrants at present. Although there is an active UFW chapter in Ohio, it is primarily a boycott support operation.

There are also 95,000 Spanish-speaking residents (non-migrants) in Ohio--mostly in the urban areas of the north.

They work in auto plants and factories, on the maintenance crews of hospitals and universities, or in tool and dye plants, like Gilberto Ramos.

The other major organization serving Ohio Chicanos, La Raza Unida, is a state-funded agency that tends to be bureaucratic. It refused to provide legal help on the Gilberto Ramos case because technically he was killed Indiana.

* * *

Donations to help with legal and publicity expenses can be sent to the Gilberto Ramos Defense Fund; P.O. Box 232; Greenville, Ohio. 45331.

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(PALESTINIAN DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3):

organizations which endorsed the rally, and the Palestine Information Committee, the organizers of the demonstration.

* * *

The Palestine Information Committee (PIC) was formed last October, when it organized a demonstration in which 2,000 Arabs and many supporters greeted Yasser Arafat at the United Nations. In addition to building support for the PLO and opposing U.S. aid to Israel, the PIC is mobilizing support for political prisoners held in Israeli and Jordani Jails.

Both Israel and Jordan have banned the PLO and the Palestine National Front, the arm of the PLO, in Israeli-occupied lands. There are 4,000 political prisoners held by Israel and 1,400 held by Jordan.

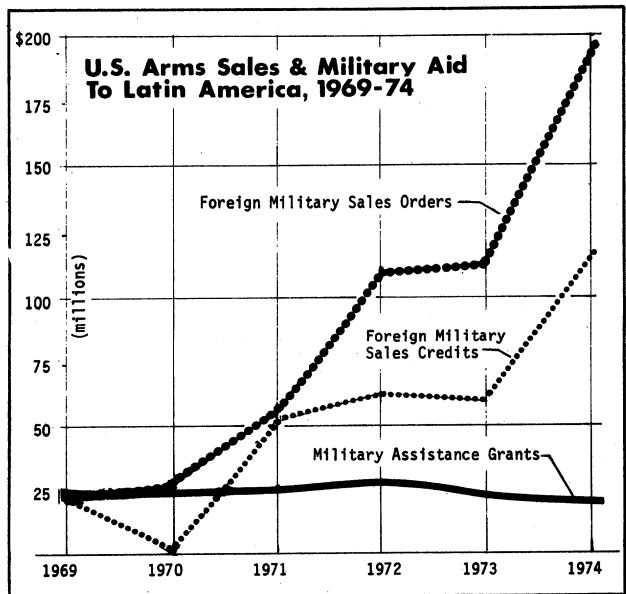
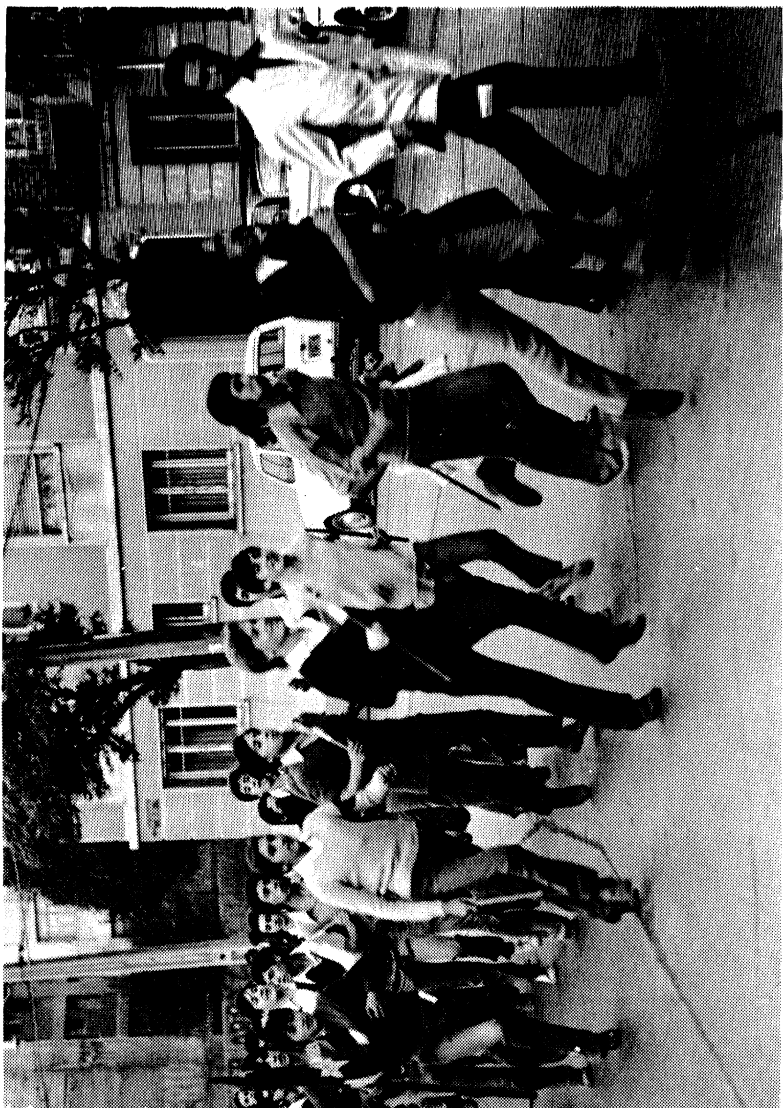
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The Palestine Information Committee can be contacted c/o Palestine Liberation Organization, 101 Park Ave., rm. 311, New York, N.Y.

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(Thanks to Milt Taam and Lou Shafer).

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TOP RIGHT: Photo of a demonstration
in Paris supporting the liberation of
Vietnam.

CREDIT: Schofield Coryell/LNS

TOP LEFT: Photo of rightist youth gang
in Chile, "Patria y Libertad."
See document on page 5.

MIDDLE LEFT: Graphic of Allende. See
document on page 5.

CREDIT: Nicholas/Iconoclast/LNS

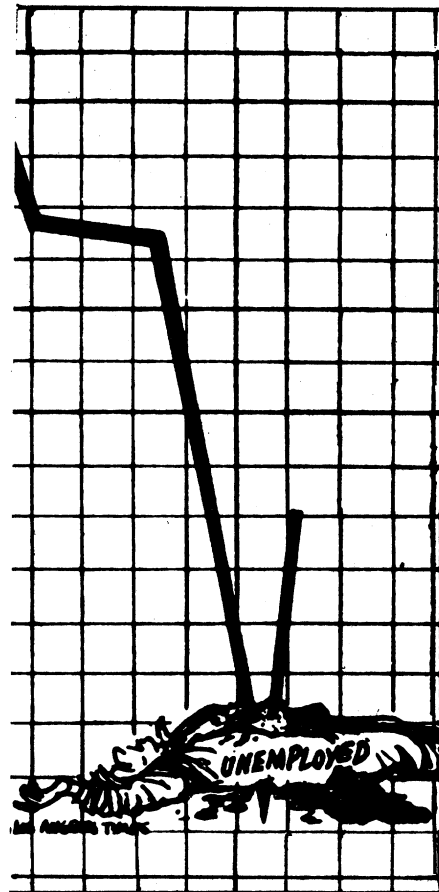
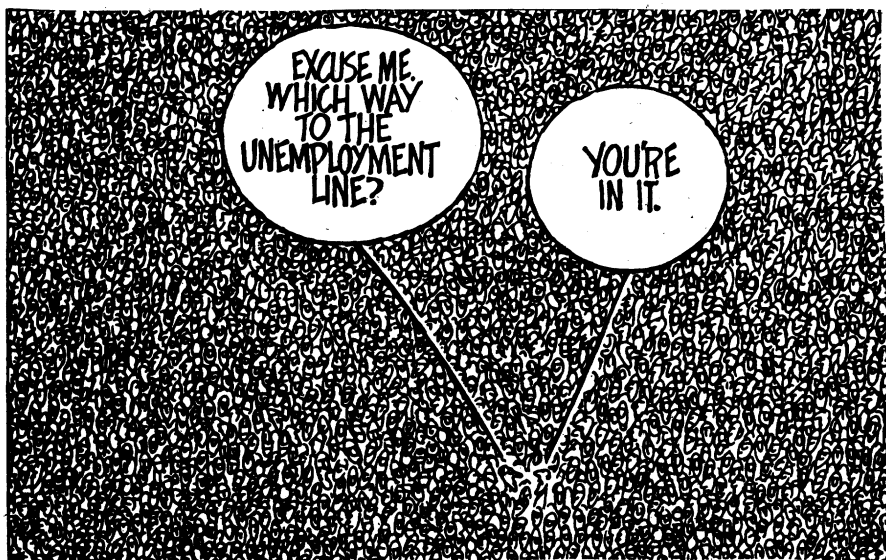
BOTTOM RIGHT: Demonstration on May 18
in New York City to support the struggles
of the Palestinian people. See story on
Page 2.

CREDIT: Milt Taam/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Graph of U.S. arms sales to
Latin America. See story on page 4.

CREDIT: NACLA/LNS

DEPT. OF LABOR
UNEMPLOYMENT DIV.



UNEMPLOYMENT

FOOD STAMPS



This is a page of graphics that can go with stories dealing with the unemployment situation.

TOP AND RIGHT SIDET: Unemployment lines.

CREDIT: ACTION/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Employment graph.

CREDIT: CLARIDAD/LNS

*UPPER LEFT: Unemployment line
in Detroit.*

CREDIT: LNS WOMEN'S GRAPHICS

MIDDLE LEFT: Unemployed crowd.

CREDIT: CPF/LNS

LOWER LEFT: Unemployment line:

CREDIT: THE CONSPIRACY/LNS

*BOTTOM RIGHT: Fodd stamp
waiting.*

CREDIT: BORROWED TIMES/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Unemployment line.

CREDIT: CPF/LNS